

SCHOOL NEWS.

"A pebble cast into the sea is felt from shore to shore.
A thought from the mind set free will echo on forever more."

VOL I. CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA., DECEMBER, 1880. NO. 7

EXPERIENCES OF H. C. ROMAN NOSE.

I will now endeavor to tell you of my experiences and travels from the time I was taken to Florida up to the present day.

It is very warm weather at the South, in winter time it is not very cold and they have no snowing there. I often judge by Florida and St. Augustine, because I had commenced to find good friends there all the white people in St. Augustine. When we staid there, some time they told us they were very sorry and felt our hearts sadness. But Capt. R. H. Pratt helped us to support our sad hearts and took us away from all sadness and bad thoughts and sinners. He can show to us our hearts properly and he is anxious to make Indian men do right and guide them in the right way and he taught them all about the good ways of the whites. We promise to listen to Capt. R. H. Pratt to what is said. They stayed in prison there three years and we had no school, but Capt. Pratt showed us A B C and now we understand these letters, we did not know how to spell anything. It is not bad we stayed in prison three

years there. But just they have certainly been much benefited, we stayed altogether in Fort Marion the white people call Indians Florida boys. Capt. Pratt had two small boats for Indians to go out on the ocean hunting birds and fishing they caught very large sea fishes. Sometimes we rode in sail boat beyond St. Augustine about eighteen or twenty miles to camp, hunt and fish and swim in the ocean, we lived in tents like soldiers, we made bows and arrows and we were seeking for sea beans near ocean beach and we obtained lots of them and brought them to Fort Marion and we polished them and after necessary polishing, we sold them and bows and arrows also, and we drew Indian pictures for the white people who visited Fort Marion and they bought sea beans bows and arrows and pictures. Indians sold sea beans each at twenty five cents and bows and arrows one dollar and a half. Some two dollars and a half and best bows and arrows for five dollars. I commenced to learn how to row a boat there and some Florida boys learned very well. All the Florida boys commenced to learn to say Capt. Pratt when we anxious something to buy went in Capt. Pratt's office and asked him if we could go down town to St. Augustine and he would say all right and he would give them the pass to St. Augustine.

(To be continued.)

SCHOOL NEWS.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, EDITOR.
(A Pawnee Indian boy.)

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA., December, 1880

EDITORIAL.

The children want to hurry to learn how to read and write, so they can read all the hard words in the books and they can read every book, and so they can write letters home to their parents. They try hard to learn all they can how to spell long words. That is the reason they try hard because they want to show their parents how they can read and write and speak the English language. They don't have to try so hard to learn English when they are with their tribe because they talk the Indian language all the time but now these boys and girls if they want to talk to their parents they must write English letters. So you see that is good for them. They feel that they must try hard to write but when they go to school in their tribe they have nobody to write to. Only a few white friends sometimes, but now these children write to their homes very often. Some boys and girls who have been to this school about one year can write very good English letters. We hope our parents will not forget

to write to us, and we hope some of the boys and girls at the agency school will write to the boys and girls at this school. When these children write a letter to their home they can tell them a great many things about the east that those children never saw. It is a good thing for the Indian boys and girls to go to school but we think it is the best thing to come east to school because we can see so many things here that we can not see out at our tribe and we learn much faster.

—♦♦♦—
This letter was written by one of the large Sioux boys who came here about a year ago. We print it so as to let the people see that large boys and girls can learn as well as the small ones.

CARLISLE BARRACKS PA., Dec. 10, 80'

My dear teacher:— I am going to write to you I want this morning a little English to tell you and my work and my school which one good tell me. I guess and your good teacher because that every day my heart is very cheerful the time this morning I must try to write to you more that is all. From your loving friend that is me.

PHILIP.

—If boys don't put on stockings and under shirts they will get sick. They must keep them dry, and they must not take them off. Boys, remember about this.

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CARLISLE BAR'KS., Pa., December, 1880.

—Santa Claus brought Capt. Pratt's
children a very nice piano.

—The students have learned some
new hymns to sing on Christmas
day.

—Tallahassee School in Indian Ter-
ritory was burn down on 19 th of De-
cember.

—The Secretary of the Interior
has said twenty-five Creek children
might come to this school.

—Capt. Pratt gave Miss Wilson of
our Hospital, six little Indian boys to
take care of them and be their mother
for a while.

—Last week two or three white
men and some Indian boys were white
washing in the chapel. They fixed
every thing in there.

—We have in the boys quarters an
organ. Capt. Pratt put it there be-
cause he wants to give the boys a
chance. Some of the boys play so
nicely.

—Henderson made a very good talk

in English last Sabbath evening at
prayer meeting. Most all the boys
talk their own language. We are
glad to hear when some one talks in
English.

—Mr. Standing gives us a lecture
every week on Wednesday evening.
He tells us about old people of old
times. He tells us every thing they
used to do, how they found out how
to work with iron. We like his lec-
tures because that helps to think
about something.

—Capt. Pratt's birthday came on
December 6th. The band boys went
up to his house and played several
tunes before him. He was very glad
because they played so nicely and
that made him very much pleased
with them. In the evening all the
boys and girls went up to his house
and we sang a hymn before his door.
That made him more glad.

—On December 17th several boys
and several girls made their speeches
in the chapel. When the children
got through making their speeches
Capt. Pratt got up and told the stu-
dents that they had done very nicely
and sometime he was going to take
some of the Indian students to Balti-
more with him and they might make
speeches there. Capt. Pratt said he
was glad Carlisle School is getting
along so well.

STORY OF AN APACHE.

I am an Apache who has been away from father and mother for nine years. My father and mother were killed and all my relations. My tribe were never on a reservation they did not know what it was if they were on it. Such is the way with all the poor ignorant nation as red men. But there are lots of another nation have the same troubles, such as Africa nation out beyond England, they held out for so long but in the end there will not be soul of them left.

As I was going to write for my own nation. I must say our nation had possessions of America once before white man ever dreamed of such world as America. Of course every nation fights for their own country and we did. We fought for our liberty. At last there were more people than we wanted. But still my nation fighting yet, because they not know how many people in this country yet they only think there are only what are out in the west and thinking if they kill them all they have the whole United States. What few chiefs have been through the big cities and go to their tribes and tell them more people in one city than they ever saw, if they take all towns and everybody of the west. But the tribes do not believe what they say. Not, they would say there are no other white people than what are out west.

They would tell them that they are going to kill him for telling such story. But my tribe did have nobody tell them anything about how many people in parts of the country and also they would not believe it anyhow. We were not far from danger of coming after us it was only 35 or 50 miles from Fort McDowell of Arizona. The warriors used to go out near by the Fort and get horses from the ranches around. We would have great Powawore for joy of feast and distribute them to every family and make it last as long we could. We lived in huts some made out of brushes and grass; some huts of this kind are very comfortable, for the savages have been used to it for summer and winter too, and we eat first thing we killed or first we see, rats dogs all of this kind of animal was very good and salt we got on the edge of salt river, alkali. We could not tell the difference from the white people's salt it was very good for us. At last the great chief Dalsha was killed by his own friend. This man who killed the chief brought in the chief's head to Camp Verdy. I left my tribe in 1872 going on now nine years also my nation are fighting, fighting. I come to conclusion that it is not right for our red men have emeny whole of the time of their lives and living out away from anybody or civilization.